IN THE CLAIMS

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): A method of driving a liquid crystal display device during one display frame, comprising the steps of:

applying one of a high-level common voltage and a low-level common voltage to a plurality of liquid crystal cells of the liquid crystal display device to write data into the liquid crystal cells within a time interval shorter than one display frame interval;

applying a reference common voltage to the plurality of liquid crystal cells after applying the one of the high-level common voltage and the low-level common voltage; and

turning on a backlight after said data writing to display an image.

Claim 2 (Previously Presented): The method according to Claim 1, wherein after applying one of the high-level common voltage and the low-level common voltage, the liquid crystal cells respond according to the data written between the time when the data is written and when the backlight is turned on.

Claim 3 (Previously Presented): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the reference common voltage is lower than the high-level common voltage and greater than the low-level common voltage.

Claim 4 (Original): The method according to Claim 1, further comprising the step of:

re-aligning the liquid crystal cells after the step of turning on the backlight.

Claim 5 (Original): The method according to Claim 4, wherein at the step of re-aligning, one of the high-level common voltage or the low-level common voltage is applied.

Claim 6 (Original): The method according to Claim 4, wherein at the step of re-aligning, a common voltage having a polarity opposite to the common voltage applied when the data is written is applied.

Claim 7 (Original): The method according to Claim 1, wherein when data is being written, an effective voltage remaining in the liquid crystal cell is larger than a data voltage applied to the liquid crystal cell.

Claim 8 (Original): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to or more than +15V.

Claim 9 (Original): The method according to Claim 8, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to a gate high voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor of the liquid crystal cell.

Claim 10 (Original): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to or less than -5V.

Claim 11 (Original): The method according to Claim 10, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to a gate low voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor in the liquid crystal cell.

Claim 12 (Original): The method according to Claim 1, wherein the driving method is applied to one of an optically compensated bend mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode and a twisted nematic mode liquid crystal display device.

Claim 13 (Currently Amended): A method of driving a liquid crystal display device during one display frame, the method comprising the steps of:

inputting data signals to a plurality of liquid crystal cells;

allowing the liquid crystal cells to respond to the applied data signals; and

applying a reference common voltage to the plurality of the liquid crystal cells after the allowing the liquid crystal cells to respond,

wherein one of a high-level common voltage and a low-level common voltage is applied to the plurality of liquid crystal cells during the inputting step.

Claim 14 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 13, wherein the reference common voltage is lower than the high-level common voltage and greater than the low-level common voltage.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 13, further comprising the step of:

turning on a backlight after the step of applying the reference common voltage.

Claim 16 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 15, wherein one of the high-level and low-level common voltages is applied to the liquid crystal cells after the step of turning on.

Claim 17 (Original): The method according to claim 15, further comprising the step of:

re-aligning the liquid crystal cells after the step of turning on.

Claim 18 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 17, wherein one of the high-level and low-level common voltages is applied to the liquid crystal cells during the step of re-aligning.

Claim 19 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 17, wherein during the step of re-aligning, a common voltage applied to the liquid crystal cells has a polarity opposite to the common voltage during the step of inputting.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 13, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to or more than +15V.

Claim 21 (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the high-level common voltage is equal to a gate high voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor of the liquid crystal cell.

Claim 22 (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to or less than -5V.

Claim 23 (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the low-level common voltage is equal to a gate low voltage applied to a gate electrode of a thin film transistor in the liquid crystal cell.

Claim 24 (Original): The method according to claim 13, wherein the driving method is applied to one of an optically compensated bend mode, a ferroelectric liquid crystal mode and a twisted nematic mode liquid crystal display device.